

CONGRESS CLOSES SESSION LEAVING NATION PREPARED

Special Session Ends With Record Written That Has Nothing In History Like It

NATION NOW MOBILIZED

WASHINGTON, October 7.—(Associated Press)—Leaving behind it a record of great achievements, greatest of any special or regular session in the history of the nation, congress closed the business of its special session and adjourned last night. It has written on the nation's statute books in the last six months laws which in number, in scope and in importance have never been surpassed in this or in any other country by any legislative body. Its members, secure of nearly two months respite from the arduous work that falls upon them, are returning to their homes but they will return to the capital on December 2 and will then be confronted with another stupendous program of war and domestic legislation which will by that time be awaiting action by them.

WORK WINS GREAT PRAISE

Congratulations were heaped upon the members of the house and senate from many sources during the closing hours of the special session which closed last night. President Wilson was one of the first to voice appreciation when he issued a statement in which he said: "The needs of the army and navy and the country have been met in a way that assures the effectiveness of American arms in this great war for the liberty of the world."

The committee on public information, in detailing the achievements of congress, prefaced with the words "The transition of America from a peace standpoint to one of war has progressed rapidly and with a thoroughness never known to the history of democracies."

WHOLE NATION IS MOBILIZED

"American industry and the people of the entire nation have answered speedily and efficiently the call to arms," it continues, "and six months from the day that war was declared finds the United States mobilized for the supreme task that is ahead."

Referring to the work accomplished by the war department the statement notes that no accident or disaster of any kind or nature has occurred to the forces that have been sent to France and comments especially on the transportation across the ocean in the face of submarine threats and dangers.

MILLION MEN ARE ARMED

More than a million men are training for the army and there are eighty thousand officers where six months ago there were only twenty thousand.

Complimenting the navy and commenting on its growth the statements say that there are now three times as many men and nearly three times as many ships as there were just prior to the declaration of war.

Achievements List Long

The session of congress which is now written into history was indeed one of accomplishment. Despite the criticism that was sometimes voiced and which accused dilatoriousness on the part of the national legislature. Among the resolutions and bills which have been passed in the six months of constant labor are included the following:

Administration's \$3,340,000,000 war budget and authorizing the commandeering of shipments.

Food Censorship Bill.

Law prohibiting hoarding or destruction of food or fuel.

Food Control Bill.

War Emergency Bill, authorizing the President to take control of the James ton site.

Priority of Shipment Bill.

Trading With the Enemy Bill, including ownership provisions.

Aviation Bill, providing an appropriation of \$40,000,000 for greatest airship fleet.

Bill providing allotment of portion of soldiers' and sailors' salaries for support of families.

National Prohibition Bill, submitting constitutional amendment to the States of the nation.

New War Budget Bill of \$11,537,945,000.

War Revenue Tax law.

Eleven Billion Dollar Bonding Bill.

Soldiers' and Sailors' Compensation or Insurance Bill.

Suspension of Coastwise Shipping Law authorized.

Protection of civil rights of those in army and navy service and creating a moratorium passed by house.

Resolutions declaring state of war existing.

Conferred powers on the President to name certain councils and commissions under which council of defense and other commissions were afterwards named.

All restrictions against armament of Allied shipping in American ports removed and ports opened to Allies.

General Staff Bill.

Munitions Board created.

Revenue Bill authorizing the issuance of \$5,000,000,000 in bonds and \$2,000,000,000 in certificates.

Bill legalizing recruiting of army and navy to increased limits.

Army Bill containing selective draft provisions.

Law providing for building four merchant vessels daily.

Naval Appropriation Bill.

Taking title to German ships authorized.

Senate rescinds resolution which limited the power of the President to regulate the exportation of supplies.

Urgent Deficiency Bill appropriating seven and three-quarter billions and providing for greatest destroyer fleet in the world.

COLONEL REICHMANN NOMINATION WAS NOT ACTED UPON

WASHINGTON, October 7.—(Associated Press)—Congress adjourned yesterday without any action being taken by the senate on the nomination of Col. Carl Reichmann, former commanding officer of the Twenty-fifth Infantry whose name had been sent to the senate as a brigadier general. Charges of being pro-German and of having expressed his sympathy with the Germans in some of their warfare were filed against Colonel Reichmann and investigated, the committee on military affairs reporting that the charges had not been proved.

The nomination of Major General McCain, Major General Crowder, Major General William M. Black, Major General Squires and Major General Frank McIntyre were confirmed.

ELECTION AT ONCE — DEMAND ON RUSSIA

Democratic Congress Calls For Preliminaries To Parliamentary Sessions

PETROGRAD, October 7.—(Associated Press)—Holding of elections immediately as a preliminary to the convening of a duly elected and properly constituted parliament was voted by the Democratic congress now in session here.

This was the only action of importance yesterday and it was designed to further the carrying out of the demands made Friday that the congress shall be given the right of approval or disapproval of any government that is constituted and for the adoption of a policy that will lead to the early establishment of peace for the country.

As yet Kerensky has not replied to the demands of Friday otherwise than his immediate and tacit reply of announcing the formation of a coalition cabinet.

MANGLED HEAPS OF GERMAN DEAD EVERYWHERE ON THE NEW FRONT

Associated Press Man Describes Carnage By British Shells As Terrible — Craters Filled With Bodies and Debris Includes Hundreds of Gray Clad Corpses

THOUSAND BODIES ON ONE SMALL FRONT

"Hurricane Fire" Is New Term Invented By German General Staff To Describe Torrent of Shells Thrown By British To Pave the Way For Their Recent Advance

BRITISH FRONT IN FLANDERS, October 7.—(Associated Press)—The terrible losses suffered by the Germans on Thursday was plain along the miles of battlefield visited by a representative of the Associated Press yesterday. Everywhere along a front of miles the German dead were lying, in torn and mangled heaps. Behind the new British line the bodies are being buried where they fell as rapidly as the great task can be carried out, but in the new No man's Land, over which the German regiments charged and fell in the counter attacks, the bodies are perforce left where the bullets and the shells dropped them.

Hundreds and hundreds of dead lie among the debris. Shell holes, crowded with dead bodies are everywhere. On one section of the Australian front there was counted yesterday more than a thousand dead Germans. A little further south, where a charge had almost gained the British lines, seven hundred dead were counted. The carnage was frightful and the German losses are particularly marked in that the British dead and wounded for the amount of ground gained and the importance of the positions taken were very light.

Artillery Exchange

Yesterday, while both the British and German artillery became most active there were infantry movements on neither side. The German fire at times attained a violence that seemed to precede another attempt at a counter attack, but none developed, while the British shells swept the new front line of the Bavarians and Prussians with a current of bursting steel and clouds of noxious gases.

Hurricane Fire

According to a Prussian officer taken among the prisoners, the numbers of which have been added to by 380 taken yesterday, the German general staff has been forced to invent the term "hurricane fire" to describe the British preparations for infantry attack, the old term "drum fire" inadequately expressing the intensity attained. According to this officer, the British shells are wreaking terrible havoc among the Germans holding the line.

A further retreat of the German along some portions of the new front was made yesterday, the defenders finding that the British guns commanded a number of the new positions, making them untenable.

REPORT OF STRENGTH GERMAN PROPAGANDA

Pershing Says Published Articles Inspired By Huns

AMERICAN CAMP IN FRANCE, October 6.—(Associated Press)—Reports being published in American newspapers, which have reached camp, declaring that the Allies are unable to break the Hun line on the west front, and that the German line is practically unbreakable, have aroused the ire of American officers, who are not slow to express their opinions of such a propaganda.

Gen. J. J. Pershing, commenting on the press articles, declared that the reports were inspired and were part of the "German propaganda. Having lost their tactical advantage at Ypres last night," said the general, "the German army continues to yield before the British hammering, and now the Allies are on the offensive and the Germans on the defensive."

"America's resources of men and material, when once prepared, must force a decision against Germany. Every man from the top to the bottom is imbued with the fighting spirit, and the cause of the Allies will be brought to a successful issue."

JACK RABBITS MEET HIGH COST OF LIVING

HUTCHINSON, Nebraska, October 7.—(Associated Press)—The war department has contracted with supply dealers here for the furnishing of ten car loads of jack rabbits, to be delivered to the military encampments.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY

Dr. LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE (Laxative). Druggists refund money if fails to cure. The signature of DR. GROVE is on each box. Manufactured by THE PARIS MEDICINE Co., St. Louis, U. S. A.

GERMAN SEA PIRATES ARE BUSY IN PACIFIC OCEAN

AMERICAN ASIATIC FLEET TO BE WITHDRAWN AND JAPANESE TO TAKE PLACE

Tokio Asahi Publishes Alleged Text of Agreement Reached In Washington Whereby Pacific Will Be Policed Entirely By Nipponese Navy—Japan's Especial Rights In China Recognized By Washington, Says Despatch

TOKIO, October 6.—(Special by Cable to Nippon Jiji)—The task of policing the entire Pacific Ocean is to be given the Japanese navy, in order that the warships of the American and British navies may be withdrawn for work upon the Atlantic and the Mediterranean, according to the agreement reached between Viscount Ishii and Secretary of State Lansing. The details of this agreement have just been announced here and have aroused much pleased comment.

The withdrawal of the American fleet will affect not alone American ships in home waters, but those in the Far East as well, including the entire Asiatic Squadron.

This is one of the important announcements made here, included in a special despatch from its New York correspondent to the Tokio Asahi, one of the most influential and reliable of the Japanese newspapers. Although the despatch is not official, complete reliance is placed here on the authenticity of the news.

SOME DECISIONS ARRIVED AT

According to the Asahi despatch, the outcome of the conference held between the Japanese special envoy and the American secretary of state has been mutually satisfactory. The following are some of the decisions arrived at:

That Japan will assume the policing of the entire Pacific Ocean and will safeguard American commerce and American interests in order that the entire naval strength of the United States may be concentrated in the Atlantic;

That the United States government recognizes the especial right of Japan to act internationally in the interests of China, Japan's policy toward China being now thoroughly and completely understood by the government of the United States;

That America and Japan will cooperate in lending assistance to Russia;

That Japanese subjects resident within the United States will be given treatment in accordance with that due the citizens of a friendly and Allied Power.

SOME POINTS UNSETTLED

The matter of a lifting of the American embargo on steel and steel products in favor of Japan, which was the subject of several of the conferences between the statesmen in Washington, has not as yet been settled, while the discussion of the governmental fixing of ocean freight rates by Japan is to be continued, for future settlement.

The post-war settlement to be made regarding the Japanese occupation of Tsingtao, the Chinese territory taken by Japan from the Germans and now held by Japanese forces, and regarding the retention of those South Sea Islands likewise taken from Germany by the Japanese, was not made a subject of conference, both Viscount Ishii and Secretary Lansing refraining from bringing the matter into their conversations.

Since there has been no official announcement from either government concerning regarding the points of agreement reached, the Asahi announcement is being received here with the greatest interest and is attracting wide attention.

SEEKS GREAT LINER FOR PACIFIC TRADE

United States Undertakes To Bring Nieu Amsterdam Of Netherlands Into New Waters

WASHINGTON, October 7.—(Associated Press)—Indications that the government of the United States and the governments of the Allies, as well as the governments that commerce shall be upheld and continued by the ships of European neutral nations that now lie idle in port were made manifest yesterday by the efforts made by the United States to put into Pacific Ocean commerce one of the greatest ocean liners that flies the flag of the Netherlands.

With a full cargo of exports aboard, the Dutch liner Nieu Amsterdam was refused permission to depart from port yesterday by the board of exports control unless assurance shall be first given by Holland that the great steamer will return to the United States. The Dutch mission, which is now here, immediately made representation to its home government in Amsterdam, that the assurance of return should forthwith be given.

The United States desires to have the Nieu Amsterdam embark in the Pacific trade and made this clear to the mission.

The Nieu Amsterdam is registered at 10,800 tons. She is two-thirds greater in tonnage than is the Siberia Maru and is even larger than is the Cleveland, the largest steamer that has ever been seen in the port of Honolulu.

JAPAN'S AMBASSADOR PLEADS FOR TEACHERS

WASHINGTON, October 6.—(Special to Nippon Jiji)—Almaro Sato, Japan's ambassador in Washington, is now negotiating with the proper American authorities with regard to the question which has arisen from the refusal by the United States officials in Honolulu and Seattle to admit Japanese school teachers from Japan on the ground that they are "contract" laborers.

Ambassador Sato is quoted as having said that he is confident in his belief that the outcome of the pending negotiations would bring the teachers' question to an early settlement in favor of the Japanese.

PAPER OFFICE RAIDED

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Sept. 6.—(Associated Press)—Federal officials today raided the offices of the German newspaper Volksblatt, and seized the ledgers and account books of the company.

GERMAN MINISTER GIVEN PASSPORTS

Spain Will Handle Affairs of Teutons In Peru Following Breach of Relations

LIMA, October 7.—(Associated Press)—Following the practically unanimous action of congress of Friday which declared that diplomatic relations between Peru and Germany should be severed, the German ambassador, Dr. Perle, was yesterday handed his passports and is making hasty preparations for the earliest possible departure to his home government.

Arrangements have already been made by the German foreign office for the affairs of the embassy to be turned over to the Spanish Ambassador and the Spanish minister has so notified the Peruvian foreign office.

No action was taken by congress yesterday in regard to the crisis with Germany. It may allow the present status to continue for the time being but it would take little to precipitate a declaration of war and if this is not brought about otherwise any further attacks upon Peruvian shipping would be practically certain to precipitate it at once.

CALIFORNIA-HAWAIIAN COMPANY SUBSCRIBED FOR LIBERTY BONDS

SAN FRANCISCO, October 7.—(Associated Press)—In the Liberty Bond campaign one of the largest subscriptions to the bonds that has yet been offered was made yesterday by the California-Hawaiian Sugar Company, which has its refinery at Crockett.

One million dollars was the amount subscribed in the blank which was received by one of the local banks from the California-Hawaiian Company.

In the first campaign for the Liberty Loan this company was one of the corporations that responded earliest and liberally.

DIPHTHERIA—HOW IT MAY BE AVOIDED

Diphtheria is usually contracted when the child has a cold. The cold prepares the child's system for the reception and development of the diphtheria germs. When there are cases of diphtheria in the neighborhood children that have colds should be kept at home and off the street until recovered. Give them Chamberlain's Cough Remedy and they will not have to remain at home long. It also cleanses the culture beds, which form in a child's throat when it has a cold, and minimizes the risk of contracting infectious diseases. For sale by all druggists, Benson, Smith & Co. Ltd., Agents, Honolulu. Advertisement

DESTROY VESSELS AND TAKE ANOTHER

When Raider Strands On Society Island Another Schooner Is Taken and Crew Leaves With Arms, Munitions and Supplies Leaving Prisoners Marooned

EXCITEMENT, approaching consternation in some instances, and well grounded anxiety everywhere, followed the posting by The Advertiser yesterday of bulletins telling of the activities of a German raider in the waters of the South Pacific. These bulletins were posted in prominent places in the business districts of the city and left no doubt in the minds of any that a German raider was loose in the Pacific, had already accomplished damage and might possibly create still more.

News of a raider in the waters of this ocean came as a distinct surprise in most circles though among officials and to The Advertiser the existence of such a craft had been well authenticated for several months past and definite and certain information of the unpleasant presence of such a Hun vessel had been confidentially received by The Advertiser several days previously under a pledge of secrecy to the Associated Press.

The despatch from Washington which brought to Honolulu the first public information of the raider in the Pacific and which came to The Advertiser yesterday morning said:

RAIDER IN NEIGHBORING WATERS

"Operations of a German raider in the waters of the South Pacific are revealed in a despatch from Tutuila, Samoa, telling of the arrival there in an open boat of Haldor Smith, captain of the missing schooner R. C. Slade, with a story of how the German raider Seal Leader was stranded on Mopeha Island after having destroyed three American schooners and how the German crew, on other captured vessels had begun further depredations.

NAVY DEPARTMENT'S STATEMENT

"The navy department has issued the following statement: 'The master of the schooner R. C. Slade and three others arrived in an open boat from Mopeha Island which they left September 9. Smith says that the Slade was captured by the Sea Leader on June 17 and destroyed by burning after the officers and crew had been taken aboard the raider.'

"Smith says the schooner A. B. Johnson was taken on June 14 and on July 8, the schooner Manilla was taken and destroyed with dynamite, the raider then proceeding to Mopeha, arriving July 31. On August 2 the Sea Leader stranded and was abandoned.

"The commander, three other officers and two men left on August 21 in a motor sloop armed with machine guns, rifles and bombs, and with two months' supplies.

"On September 2 the French schooner Lutece, outbound from Tahiti, arrived at Mopeha and was captured by the remainder of the crew of the Sea Leader who left immediately with machine guns, rifles and bombs and supplies, leaving behind them twenty-seven white men and seventeen native prisoners from the Sea Leader who are still marooned on Mopeha and that these are in great need of food and water."

MOPEHA IS SMALL ISLAND

Mopeha, or as the natives call it Mapihaa, is one of the north-westerly islands of the Society group. It is a small coral atoll, discovered by Wallis, the English explorer, in 1767. It is ten miles from north to south and four miles from east to west and is in latitude 16 degrees 52 seconds, longitude 154 degrees west. A few natives usually live on it, subsisting on coconuts and fish. It lies about eighty miles from Maupiti, a high volcanic island, and about a hundred miles from Poropora or Borabora Island. Scilly and Bellinghousen, two small islets lie to the north of Mapihaa.

Later in the day, yesterday, the navy department issued the following statement:

WARNING ISSUED DAYS AGO

"All vessels going in the direction of the operations of the German raider have been warned by the navy since September 27. From information obtained the French steam schooner Lutece is poorly supplied with coal and provisions. It will probably be impossible for her to get far, if she has not already been captured. She is 247 feet in length, a steel screw propelled vessel, capable of making about 12 knots an hour. She is about the size of the local vessel Mauna Kea."

Confidential Information

Under date of September 25 The Advertiser was advised from Washington by the Associated Press, in confidence, as follows:

"The navy department today received reports of enemy raider activities in the Pacific. These reports are of sufficient authenticity to justify the request that newspapers refrain from printing any information of the movement or location of ships in the Pacific, other than coastwise traffic. As soon as the situation was definitely cleared this request will be promptly withdrawn."

Vessels Now Overdue

The following is a list of the vessels which are now overdue, including those known to have been captured, some of which may have encountered the German sea pirates:

Three of the vessels which have been destroyed are:

The American schooner Manilla, Captain E. Southard, commanding, 617 tons, sailed from Newcastle, N. S. W., for Honolulu, May 25.

Schooner R. C. Slade, Captain Smith, commanding, 601 tons, sailed from Sydney, N. S. W., April 24 for San Francisco.

American Schooner A. B. Johnson, Captain Peterson, commanding, 400 tons, sailed May 14 from Willapa Harbor for San Francisco.

Other vessels which are believed to have been destroyed are:

The American Schooner Manila, Captain Lund, commanding, 626 tons, sailed from San Francisco, June 11 for Aden.

American Schooner Winslow, Captain Tudgett, commanding, 496 tons, sailed from Sydney, N. S. W., May 20 for San Francisco.

Auxiliary Bark Beluga, Captain Cameron, commanding, 409 tons, sailed from San Francisco May 16 for Sydney and Aden.

American Schooner Cecilia Sudden, Captain Polson, commanding, 545 tons, sailed from Gray's Harbor May 7 for Melbourne.

American Schooner Enoree, Captain Olsen, commanding, 572 tons, sailed from Prescott, O., May 23 for Sydney, N. S. W.

American Schooner Oceania Vance, Captain Olson, commanding, 384 tons, sailed from Mukilteo May 10 for Aden and San Francisco.

Provision Schooner Helvetia, Captain Hentoria, commanding, 650 tons, sailed from Tacoma, March 27 for Callao, passed Port Townsend, March 27.

Japanese steamer Niebiyo Maru, Captain Miyagi, commanding, 2427 tons, sailed for Honolulu.

British steamer Wairuna, Captain Saunders, commanding, 2530 tons, sailed from Willington, May 31 for San Francisco.

The fact that The Advertiser, months ago, had information which indicated in the strongest manner that there was a raider in Pacific Ocean waters was the reason for its policy of opposition to the course pursued by Honolulu commercial bodies and by the promotion committee in sending out reports broadcast to the mainland that there were no raiders in the Pacific Ocean and that danger of such raiders coming into those waters was the slightest.